

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

"DRY" LEGISLATION AND HAWAII.

Senator Chillingworth's announcement that he favors territorial legislation eliminating the saloon and is preparing to introduce and back such a bill at the coming session of the legislature brings a new force to bear in the campaign against King Booze in Hawaii.

It is possible though hardly probable that Congress will have passed a "dry" law for Hawaii prior to the assembling of the 1917 legislature. This depends largely on the progress of the bill to enforce prohibition in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia bill might have passed the senate before Christmas but for an innocent tactical blunder by one of its friends, Senator Ashurst of Arizona. While the "dry" bill was on the calendar, Senator Ashurst got the unanimous consent of the senate to consider a miscellaneous land bill, and by a parliamentary point which enemies of the prohibition bill quickly made, the prohibition measure was declared to have lost its place on the calendar. Consequently the supporters of the bill had to agree that action go over until after the holidays.

There is evidently a filibuster planned against the "dry" bill for Washington. The prohibition forces hoped to link the District of Columbia and the territory of Hawaii together in the "dry" legislation, but this hope is lessening. It is therefore not probable that before the local legislature meets Hawaii will have been put into the "dry" column by congressional enactment.

Senator Chillingworth's announced intention is evidence of the growing sentiment against liquor in Hawaii. It is also evidence that leaders of the Hawaiian race will be prominent in any fight to make the territory dry, either by legislative act or by vote of the people. Delegate Kahio was quoted some months ago as declaring that for the salvation of his people prohibition should rule in Hawaii. The Star was informed a few days ago by a confident delegate that Kahio would favor prohibition as a subject to come before the voters at a plebiscite. It is doubtful if he will favor Washington disapproval toward the same end, however. It is understood that the voters could determine the result.

The liquor interests of Hawaii will be repelled in any Washington campaign is certain. They have some sort of a lobby there now, but it is "playing mighty low." They would also oppose any move in the territorial legislature against the saloon. In this they would cite the Republican platform as justification, for this platform—unwisely, it would appear—pledged the party to resist any attempt to alter the present liquor laws of the territory. The 1917 legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and this hand-tying plank adopted last July will be brought up the moment such a bill as Chillingworth proposes is introduced in house or senate.

Yet the steady growth of prohibition sentiment may convince the party regulars that a change in the liquor laws is desirable. Certainly the example of many mainland brewers, distillers and vineyardists in declaring against the open saloon illustrates how the erstwhile staunch supporters of the bar are beginning to break from their affiliations in the hope of saving their own industries.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO THE NATION.

A good deal has been said in these columns of the steady advance in the "America First" campaign among the non-English-speaking immigrants who make up the Hawaiian shores. A new feature was added during the Christmas season in a message by the U. S. bureau of education.

"Make a Christmas Present to Your Country by Learning the Language of America." This is the message, appropos of the holiday season, which the bureau is sending to all those interested in bringing about greater national unity through the Americanization of the immigrant population. The annual decline in attendance of adult immigrants upon evening classes following the holidays is the cause for this unusual appeal. This action is part of the "America First campaign" begun by the bureau September 1 to extend the facilities provided for the education of immigrants, and to induce the largest number of immigrants to take advantage of school opportunities.

The national committee of one hundred appointed at that time by the United States commissioner of education has enlisted the cooperation of chambers of commerce, industries, editors, patriotic societies and other agencies, both public and private in all parts of the country. The ready response demonstrated the timeliness of the campaign. Reports from school authorities indicate pronounced interest on the part of the foreigner in learning English and studying about America. Attendance in many cities has doubled as a result of the national movement and local effort directed along lines suggested by the schedule of standards and methods in publicity recently projected by the bureau.

With the beginning of the new term after the Christmas holidays, comes a renewed interest in the foreigner. The bureau feels that every public-spirited citizen could make a gift of fundamental value to the unity of the nation, by inducing at least one immigrant to acquire the language spoken everywhere in the United States. The large number of

non-English-speaking, as well as illiterate, foreigners would soon become one of us in spirit and allegiance.

THE CHANCE OF PEACE.

From the New York Times Analyst.

Germany has apparently suffered enough to desire peace; it is doubtful if she has yet suffered enough to be penitent. Security for the future, reparation for the past, the former the more essential, seem hardly attainable yet; for German militarism stands in the way of security as well as of reparation, and German militarism has not yet been defeated. That its ultimate defeat is certain all must believe who have confidence in the determination of the world to defend itself against this twentieth century reversion of the doctrine that might makes right.

How near its defeat may be German militarism knows probably better than any one else. It may be a mistake to attribute the dramatically staged offer by Germany to discuss terms of peace to the impending collapse of Germany's military power, but at least the people of Germany must be impatient over the prolongation of the war. Without some such pressure of which, in fact, there have been signs which have reached the outside world, it is improbable that the government responsible for the bringing on of the war would stop short of the destruction of its enemies, if it any longer considered that possible.

The language in which Germany's peace proposal was couched was not well designed to convince the world that she was ready to make peace upon terms which her enemies could accept or the rest of the world approve. Not as victor can Germany hope for peace, for Germany victorious would mean the world's acquiescence in the doctrine of might above right. Not that Germany's enemies are blameless in this regard. They, too, are open to the charge that at times and in places they have put right above might, but they have done that in violation of the principles for which they stand, not in the fulfillment of them. The world can condone transgression, it cannot accept the negation of high principles. Those who are carrying on the defense against Germany's aggression with or without the aid of others must convince Germany in the only way in which probably she can be convinced that aggression does not pay.

If Germany is in a mood to surrender all the territory seized, to make reparation to Belgium, to return Alsace and Lorraine to France, and to give as assurance in what form might be that she will not again commit the crime of which she was guilty in July, 1914, and the continuing crimes which have flowed from that, then peace now is a thing to be hoped for and to be expected. It is not even to be hoped for, however, unless the essence of a lasting peace is assured.

But Germany should not be prejudged. If her peace proposal is made in sincerity, it should be met in like spirit. It is not likely that any terms which Germany herself might propose would satisfy the countries contending against Germany, or the neutral opinion of the world, but the first terms to be offered by Germany would presumably be far from the most that she would be willing to concede. If there be any hope at all that exchange of views could bring Germany to the point of accepting the conditions which are essential to a just and lasting peace the chance to attain that by negotiation rather than by another year or two or three of warfare must not be neglected.

D. Thomas Curtin, an American newspaper writer who went to Germany on a passport, remained there ten months and then, going to England, wrote a series of particularly bitter articles against the Teutons, has had to surrender his passport. The United States cancelled it because his articles overstepped the bounds of neutrality. The American correspondents abroad, in England as well as in Germany, did not complain of the exactions of a military censorship because Curtin was rebuked. They were, in fact, among the first to declare that Curtin was injuring U. S. neutrality and the good reputation of American news-writer abroad. Even in England Curtin's anti-German articles excited strong condemnation. The incident is worth while noticing because it shows that American newspapers generally regard their first duty to give the facts and an impartial and sane editorial discussion of the facts; and that correspondents in any of the warring countries must be especially careful to maintain an unbiased attitude. They are not there to write partisan articles but to send facts to the American reading public.

Delegate Kahio appears to be busier at Washington this season than for several seasons past. It is unlikely that there will be any quarrel with his move for legislation that will prevent the appointment of mainlanders as federal judges, collectors of customs and revenues, and postmasters. Hawaii's more recent experiences with mainland appointees have been unexpectedly fortunate, but the territory ought to be and is able to furnish the material for its federal offices. "Home rule" is the ideal to work for.

The Carranza "victory" at Torreon was probably like that at Chihuahua, where the Carranzistas marched in with colors flying after Villa had looted and left the city.

ARMY & NAVY

CAPT. STAYTON IS IN CHARGE OF MILITARY MUSIC

Capt. Norris Stayton, quartermaster at Fort Kamehameha, who is one of the directors of the Mid-Pacific Carnival, is to have charge of the military music, piping and the transportation and placing of all of the bleachers for the different events during the mid-winter festival. All the ushers for the bleacher seats are also to be in his charge.

With such an efficient executive in charge, the Carnival committees feel that the public will be relieved of much of the annoyance of previous years in being seated properly at the various affairs for which bleachers will be erected. Capt. Stayton's experience will also make it possible to have the bleachers moved from one point to another promptly, so there will be no delay in providing seating accommodation for the spectators.

In piping the bleachers, Capt. Stayton will have a picked guard of soldiers under his command, as well as the Boy Scouts, who have in past years proved of valuable assistance to the directors of the Carnival. The military bands which are expected to supply music for the Carnival will be directly under the supervision of Capt. Stayton who will see that arrangements are made for providing a mess for the musicians, a matter which was a source of complaint from the bandmen a year ago. The bandmen will likely be accommodated with tents erected in Bishop square for sleeping quarters.

Capt. Stayton has already had Chief Gunner Webb make drawings and blue prints of the points at which the bleachers will be erected, so the space available will not be over or underestimated.

BANK BUILDINGS AT SCHOFIELD CAUSE OF WASHINGTON INQUIRY

The commanding general of the Hawaiian department has been called upon for the authority for the construction on the military reservation of Schofield barracks of certain buildings, described as used as a residence and garage, by a Honolulu banking company, which in June, 1914, was authorized to erect within the limits of the army post a building of a temporary character to be used for banking purposes exclusively. This inquiry is prompted by the application which is now made for a permit to erect two additional buildings, consisting of two residences, a servants' quarters, a garage, a storehouse and an addition to the present banking building. It appears that the applicants are already occupying a residence and a garage on the reservation, but the only authority of which the war department has any record related to the temporary structure hitherto mentioned. Any other construction would be in violation of army regulations, which provide, "except in rare instances, where the privilege desired is of slight importance, permission to erect or construct buildings other than public or military reservations will be granted only by the secretary of war under a revocable license executed by him in which conditions of occupancy will be clearly set forth."—Army and Navy Register.

COMPANY D ROUNDS UP THOSE WHO SKIP DRILL

Officers of Company D, National Guard, instituted an effective way of collecting non-attenders last night when they sent out details to round up men without excuse for absence and bring them to the armory. Several men were secured in the gathering and it is believed they will attend from now on. The plan will be continued as long as is found necessary.

RESUME DANCES NEXT SATURDAY AT ARMORY

Saturday night will see the regular week-end dances resumed again at the National Guard armory. They have been dropped temporarily during the holidays. Good music and a good time are promised by those in charge as every arrangement is being made to make them a success.

A delegation from the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn urged that the war department return its pastor, Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, now serving on the border as chaplain of the 22d Regiment.

Fort Shafter Notes

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) FORT SHAFTER, Jan. 4.—The celebrations of the Christmas season have been many and varied in character in Fort Shafter, but one of the most enjoyable of all was the New Year's smoker given by Company D, 2d Infantry, Monday evening.

The excellent music for the delightful entertainment was furnished by the Engineers' orchestra, consisting of T. West, W. Podwosek, C. Collins, W. Tuttle, H. Smith and Archie Lettier, which furnished a most agreeable program of orchestra and dance music during the evening. The commander of the company, Capt. Elmer F. Rice, 2d Infantry, early in the evening gave an admirable address to the men, praising the past record of the organization and urging greater efforts, more excellent conduct and higher esprit de corps in the year to come. His remarks were greeted with tumultuous applause and were greatly appreciated by the entire personnel. The men of the company were surprised and delighted to find a printed program and souvenir given them to commemorate the occasion, and appreciated not only the music of the orchestra and the speeches of the evening but especially the monologue and dialogue entertainment provided by Fritz West, Collins and Smith of Company D, 2d Regiment Engineers. The splendid work of the mess sergeant, John Larkin, was extolled in many hearty remarks of the men, but his industry and kindness in providing the bountiful repast for the occasion were especially appreciated by all present. The men enjoyed the pleasant evening and at a late hour amid heartfelt greetings to one another they concluded the evening's entertainment, with one accord deciding that it was the happiest night of the holiday season. The program for the evening was as follows: Overture, orchestra; waltz, "May Blossoms," orchestra; address, Capt. Rice; "His Alice," West, Collins and Smith; "Charles Chaplin," Morrow; selection, "One String Fiddle," Collins; selection, "Waikiki," orchestra; piccolo solo, T. West; clog dance, McCausley; selection, "Humoresque," orchestra; song, "Mother MacCline," Collins; selection, "Happy Melodie," orchestra; song, Comique, West; melodies, "Home Songs," orchestra; waltz, "O'er the Waves," orchestra; "Alpha," finale, orchestra.

Sgt. James J. Quinn, Company H, 22d Infantry, has been transferred as a private to Company C, 2d Infantry, and has reported to Capt. John Randolph, 2d Infantry, the commander of the organization.

Among the sick in the Department Hospital, at Fort Shafter, who will proceed by the transport leaving Honolulu about January 5, for San Francisco, will be Pvt. George Y. Dudley, Company A, 2d Infantry, who will enter Letterman General Hospital at Presidio.

Chaplain William Reese Scott has received word through the quartermaster at Fort Shafter that a large consignment of chairs, a victrola, portable tables and an electric generator for the motion picture outfit will be added shortly to the chaplain's equipment at this fort. The sum of \$180 has also been allotted to the chaplain for purchase of slides, rental of motion pictures, and repairs of equipment by the War Department for the fiscal year 1916-1917.

The president of the retiring board, which will consider the case of Capt. Arthur T. Dalton, 2d Infantry, has been changed to Col. George K. Gunnegle, who has succeeded Gen. William L. Sibert, who has been relieved by War Department orders.

Many of the older officers at Fort Shafter, who have served at some point in connection with Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 4th Cavalry, greatly regret to hear that he has, at the end of 44 years of splendid work, retired from active service, and they wish him success in his new business undertakings in civil life.

First Lieut. John S. Sullivan, until recently in command of Company A, 2d Infantry, and now first lieutenant in the same organization, has been detailed to the command of the machine gun company in place of Capt. Arthur T. Dalton, who will leave on the next transport to appear before a retiring board in San Francisco.

The proposed trip to Hilo and the volcano at Hawaii that was to have been made by Company A, 2d Infantry,

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try, early this month, has been indefinitely postponed.

First Lieut. Baker, 2d Infantry, will be a passenger on the transport arriving in Honolulu January 13, and will be detailed to duty with his regiment.

MAKANANI IS LIEUTENANT

John Makanani, 4th Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, has been honorably discharged to accept a commission as second lieutenant. He will be assigned to Company A, that regiment.

Jose Benet, L. V. Domenech and Martin Bravines, a commission selected by the residents of Porto Rico to appear before Congress and urge American citizenship for residents of the island, arrived at New York.

Ninety thousand national guardsmen spent Christmas on the Mexican border.

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